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TITLE

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: PRODUCTION OF SOFT ALUMINUM ALLOY MATERIAL FOR WELDED STRUCTURE

ABSTRACT: PURPOSE: To produce a soft Al-Zn-Mg alloy material for a welded structure having

excellent cold workability.

CONSTITUTION: An Al alloy contg. 3-8% Zn, 0.5-3.0% Mg, 0.01-0.5% Cu and one or more among 0.005-0.30% Ti, 0.05-0.7% Mn, 0.01-0.5% Cr, 0.05-0.30% Zr and 0.01-0.15% V is hot worked, held under heating at 180-320°C for 0.5-24hr and cooled to room temp. to obtain an Al-Zn-Mg alloy for a welded structure having excellent cold workability and hardly undergoing a change with the lapse of time due to aging at room temp.

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### **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Zn: 3-8% (it is the same weight criteria and the following), Mg:0.5-3.0%, Cu:0.01-0.5% is contained. And Ti:0.005-0.30%, Mn: 0.05-0.7%, Cr:0.01-0.5%, Zr:0.05-0.30%, aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an impurity or more including one of V:0.01 - 0.15% of sorts The manufacture approach of the welding structural steel worker aluminum alloy elasticity material characterized by cooling to an after [ 0.5 - 24 hour heating maintenance ] room temperature at the temperature of 180-320 degrees C as softening processing after hot working using the usual production process.

[Translation done.]

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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

## [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the manufacture approach of the welding structural steel worker aluminum-Zn-Mg system alloy elasticity material excellent in cold-working nature.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The approach of there being JIS-7N01 alloy, and the annealing conditions of this alloy carrying out furnace cooling after heating to 415 degrees C, or cooling them in after [2 hour heating maintenance] air at 410-430 degrees C, reheating at about 330 degrees C, and holding to this temperature as a typical welding structural steel worker aluminum-Zn-Mg alloy, for about 4 hours, and cooling to a room temperature is recommended. [0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, by a solute component's forming cooling conditions also as furnace cooling, and leaving a supersaturated solid solution in the room temperature after cooling, an age-hardening arises and the former reduces the cold-working nature of elasticity material. Moreover, complicatedness is accompanied by the latter in order to have to perform heat treatment twice. This invention improves these points. [0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention contains Zn:3-8%, Mg:0.5-3.0%, and Cu:0.01-0.5%. And Ti:0.005-0.30%, Mn:0.05-0.7%, One or more of Cr:0.01-0.5%, Zr:0.05-0.30%, and V:0.01 - 0.15% of sorts are included. It is the manufacture approach of the welding structural steel worker aluminum alloy elasticity material characterized by cooling aluminum alloy which consists of the remainder aluminum and an impurity to an after [0.5 - 24 hour heating maintenance] room temperature at the temperature of 180-320 degrees C as softening processing after hot working using the usual production process.

[0005] By setting the softening processing after hot working as the above-mentioned range, by depositing an alloy content by one heat treatment, and reducing the amount of dissolution in a host phase, and making the deposit particle make it condensation big and rough, the deformation resistance between the colds is reduced and the age-hardening at the time of room temperature neglect is controlled in this invention.

[0006] The reason for definition of an alloy presentation is as follows.

Zn: Raise the reinforcement in a room temperature. When reinforcement high at T four or T6 material is not obtained at less than 3% but 8% is exceeded, stress corrosion cracking is made easy to generate.

Mg: Raise the reinforcement in a room temperature. At less than 0.5%, if high reinforcement is not obtained by T four or T6 material but 3% is exceeded, hot-working nature will be degraded and it will become easy to generate stress corrosion cracking.

[0007] Cu: Improve stress-corrosion-cracking nature. At less than 0.01%, even if there is little effectiveness and it exceeds 0.5%, the improvement effect is saturated and degrades weldability.

Ti: Effectiveness is in detailed-izing of cast structure, and prevention of the ingot crack at the time of casting. At less than 0.005%, if it is ineffective and 0.30% is exceeded, a huge intermetallic compound crystallizes and is not desirable. Mn, Cr, Zr, V: These elements have effectiveness in grain refining. Big and rough-ization of crystal grain starts dry rough skin at the time of cold working of bending etc. Moreover, stress-corrosion-cracking-proof nature is improved. It forms a huge crystallization object at the time of DC casting generally used industrially and is not desirable, if there is little this effectiveness and it adds exceeding this, when adding under each lower limit.

[0008] Moreover, an impurity means Fe and Si in this case. The ingredient applied to softening processing of this invention is limited to an ingredient with hot working, such as hot rolling material and hot extrusion material. It is because, as for a reason, it is needed seen from a metal texture that elasticity material is in the condition of recovery or recrystallization and the ingredient of a hot-working riser has this organization.

[0009] Softening processing of this invention aims the dissolution component in a host phase (mainly Zn, Mg) the

shape of a particle at a deposit, condensation, and making it make it big and rough. A host phase is dissolution--ization-strengthened by the dissolution component as a deposit is inadequate, and the deformation resistance under cold working goes up. Moreover, when long-term storage is carried out in a room temperature, for example as an inventory, by aging deposit, proof stress and tensile strength rise and elongation falls. Furthermore, a deposit particle must be adjusted in the range of 0.01-10 micrometers by condensation and big and rough-ization in order to make deformation resistance small. For this reason, the heating maintenance conditions at the time of softening processing must be set to 0.5-24h at the temperature of 180-320 degrees C. At less than 180 degrees C, if prolonged maintenance is not performed, a dissolution component cannot be deposited enough, and there is no merit economically. When the tensile strength immediately after softening is left in the room temperature after cooling even if it is low since it becomes inadequate the dissolution component which was supersaturated depositing even if it causes re-dissolution of an alloy content and cools byh in 30 degrees C /or less from this temperature when 320 degrees C is exceeded, since an agehardening arises, tensile strength rises. the case where the holding time is less than 0.5h -- an alloy content -- a deposit - and it cannot be made to make it condensation big and rough Moreover, holding exceeding 24h causes too much grain boundary deposit economically there are not only few merits, but, and ductility falls.

[0010] A field exceeds 250 degrees C whenever [ stoving temperature ], and h of a cooling rate is desirable in 30 degrees C /the case to 320 degrees C. If the part equivalent to the difference of the solid-solution limit of the alloy element in this temperature field and the solid-solution limit in a temperature field 250 degrees C or less has a quick cooling rate, it will be that it is supersaturated and will form the solid solution. This has a possibility of causing the age-hardening in a room temperature. Since a supersaturated part can be enough deposited if it cools to a temperature field 250 degrees C or less byh in 30 degrees C /or less, it does not become a problem. Moreover, if it is from the heating retention temperature of 250 degrees C or less, it will not be based on a cooling rate and the age-hardening in a room temperature will not become a problem.

[0011]

[Example] Ingot making of the alloy shown in a table 1 was carried out to 30mm(thickness) x200mm(width) x200mm (merit), and homogenization of 460 degree-Cx12h was performed. It hot-rolled from 450 degrees C, and this ingot was used as the plate with a thickness of 2mm. Annealing was performed using the conditions which showed this hot rolling plate in a table 2, and various kinds of assessment was performed.

[0012] In a table 3, it is judging by considering that whose elongation the mechanical property immediately after softening processing is 250 or less MPa of tensile strength as a rule of thumb of cold-working nature, and is 20% or more as acceptance (O). Moreover, in order to investigate how a mechanical property changes with room temperature aging at the time of storage, the mechanical property of the ingredient left after softening processing on the 90th was investigated. What did not go up by 15 or more MPas as compared with the tensile strength immediately after softening was judged as acceptance (O). The reinforcement of Ushiro who processed the softened ingredient T6 was investigated supposing being used for the part for which reinforcement is needed as a welding structural steel worker. After holding 460 degree-Cx1h of T6 conditions, water cooling of them was carried out, and they performed annealing of 120 degree-Cx24h. It judged by considering having 350 or more MPas as acceptance (O) with tensile strength. Next, testing of stress corrosion cracking of T6 material was performed. Mutual immersion was performed for 30 days into 3.5% of NaCl water solution, using and carrying out the 196MPa load of the 1 No. B test piece to JISH8711 one by one. What the crack after test termination for 30 days did not generate was considered as acceptance (O).

[0013]

[A table 1]

| 合 | 金 | Zn           | Мg   | Cu    | Тi   | Mn    | Сr    | Z r  | V    |
|---|---|--------------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|------|
|   | Α | 4.0          | 2.0  | 0.15  | 0.02 | -     | _     | _    | _    |
|   | В | 4.1          | 2.1  | 0.17  | _    | 0. 35 | _     | -    | _    |
| 本 | С | 4.4          | 2.0  | 0.18  | _    | -     | 0. 15 | _    | _    |
| 発 | D | 4.2          | 2.3  | 0.20  | _    | _     | _     | 0.18 | _    |
| 明 | E | 4.5          | 2.0  | 0.17  | _    | _     | _     | -    | 0.07 |
| 例 | F | F 6.2 2.0 0. |      | 0.14  | 0.02 | 0. 10 | 0. 12 | _    | _    |
| 1 | G | 6.4          | 2.1  | 0.16  | 0.02 | _     | _     | 0.15 | 0.05 |
|   | Н | 9. 5         | 2.0  | 0. 15 | 0.02 | _     | _     | 0.18 | _    |
| 比 | I | 2. 2         | 2.0  | 0.15  | 0.02 | _     | _     | 0.17 | _    |
| 較 | J | 4.5          | 0.2  | 0.16  | 0.02 | _     | _     | 0.17 | _    |
| 例 | К | 4. 2         | 2. 2 | _     | 0.02 | _     | _     | 0.18 |      |
|   | L | 4.0          | 2.1  | 0.16  | _    | _     | _     |      | _    |

Notes: wt%, \*\* aluminum, and an impurity [0014] [A table 2]

|          | 4      | <b>条件</b> |
|----------|--------|-----------|
|          | 温度 (℃) | 保持時間(h)   |
| 1 (本発明例) | 2 1 0  | 1 2       |
| 2 ( " )  | 280    | 6         |
| 3 ( " )  | 3 2 0  | 2         |
| 4 (比較例)  | 150    | 2 4       |
| 5 ( " )  | 350    | 1         |

[0015] [A table 3]

| •    |    | ±4. | 軟化              | 上直後       |    | 軟化包             | <b>後90日室温</b> が           | 女置 | T6処3            | 里後 | <b>卡</b> 土牌      |
|------|----|-----|-----------------|-----------|----|-----------------|---------------------------|----|-----------------|----|------------------|
|      | 合金 | 熱処理 | 引張<br>強さ<br>MPa | 伸び<br>(%) | 判定 | 引張<br>強さ<br>MPa | 軟化直後の<br>引張強さと<br>の差(MPa) | 判定 | 引張<br>強さ<br>MPa | 判定 | 応力腐<br>食割れ<br>試験 |
|      | A  | 1   | 233             | 24        | 0  | 238             | 5                         | 0  | 370             | 0  | 0                |
|      | В  | 1   | 239             | 25        | 0  | 239             | 0                         | 0  | 375             | 0  | 0                |
| 本    | С  | 2   | 221             | 25        | 0  | 223             | 2                         | 0  | 372             | 0  | 0                |
| 発    | D  | 2   | 213             | 25        | 0  | 220             | 7                         | 0  | 368             | 0  | 0                |
| 明例   | E  | 2   | 220             | 25        | 0  | 232             | 1 2                       | 0  | 372             | 0  | 0                |
| ניטו | F  | 3   | 240             | 26        | 0  | 246             | 6                         | 0  | 392             | 0  | 0                |
|      | G  | 3   | 244             | 23        | 0  | 250             | 6                         | 0  | 398             | 0  | 0                |
|      | Н  | 2   | 249             | 23        | 0  | 258             | 9                         | 0  | 405             | 0  | ×                |
|      | I  | 2   | 195             | 28        | 0  | 203             | 8                         | 0  | 312             | ×  | 0                |
| 本    | J  | 2   | 180             | 30        | 0  | 183             | 3                         | 0  | 280             | ×  | 0                |
| 発    | К  | 2   | 210             | 26        | 0  | 217             | 7                         | 0  | 355             | 0  | ×                |
| 明例   | L  | 2   | 225             | 25        | 0  | 226             | 1                         | 0  | 370             | 0  | ×                |
| ויש  | Α  | 4   | 322             | 17        | ×  | 325             | 3                         | 0  | 368             | 0  | 0                |
|      | D  | 5   | 218             | 25        | 0  | 252             | 3 4                       | ×  | 372             | 0  | 0                |
|      | Н  | 5   | 243             | 24        | 0  | 290             | 4 7                       | ×  | 415             | 0  | ×                |

# [0016]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, the welding structural steel worker alloy which the deformation resistance between the colds was reduced and controlled the age-hardening at the time of room temperature neglect by one heat treatment can be manufactured.

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(54)【発明の名称】 溶接構造用アルミニウム合金飲質材の製造方法

## (57)【要約】

【目的】 冷間加工性に優れた溶接構造用A!-Zn-Mg合金軟質材を製造する。

【構成】 2n:3~8%、Mg:0.5~3.0%、Cu:0.01~0.5%。さちにTi:0.005~0.30%、Mn:0.05~0.7%、Cr:0.01~0.5%、Zr:0.05~0.30%、V:0.01~0.15%のうち1種以上含むA!合金を熱間加工後、180~320℃で0.5~24n加熱保持後室温まで冷却する方法である。

【効果】 室温時効による経時変化の少ない冷間加工性に優れた溶接構造用A!-Zn-Mg合金が得られる。

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#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 Zn:3~8%(重量基準、以下同 U). Mg: 0. 5~3. 0%, Cu: 0. 01~0. 5%を含有し、かつ、Ti:0.005~0.30%、 Ma: 0. 05~0. 7%, Cr: 0. 01~0. 5 %, Zr:0. 05~0. 30%, V:0. 01~0. 15%のうち1種以上を含み、残部A1及び不純物から なるA!台金を、通常の製造工程を用いて熱間加工後、 軟化処理として180~320℃の温度で0.5~24 時間加熱保持後室温まで冷却することを特徴とする密接 10 構造用アルミニウム合金軟質材の製造方法。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、冷間加工性に優れた溶 接構造用A!一乙n一Mg系合金軟質材の製造方法に関 する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】代表的な溶接構造用A1一2n-Mg台 金として、JIS一7NO1台金があり、この合金の焼 き鈍し条件は415℃まで加熱後炉冷をするか、又は4-20-10~430℃で2時間鮑熱保持後空気車で冷却し、約 330℃に再加熱し、この温度に約4時間保持し、それ から室温まで冷却する方法が推奨されている。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、前者は冷却条 件を炉冷としても、窓質成分が過飽和固溶体を形成し、 冷却後室温に放置することにより時効硬化が生じて軟質 材の冷間加工性を低下させる。又、後者は2回熱処理を 行わなければならないため、煩雑さが伴う。本発明はこ れらの点を改善するものである。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、2m:3~8 %. Mg: 0.  $5 \sim 3$ . 0%, Cu: 0.  $0.1 \sim 0$ . 5 %を含有し、かつ、Ti:0.005~0.30%、M n:0.05~0.7%, Cr:0.01~0.5%,  $2r:0.05\sim0.30\%$ ,  $V:0.01\sim0.15$ %のうち1種以上を含み、残部A1及び不純物からなる Al合金を、通常の製造工程を用いて熱間加工後、軟化 処理として180~320℃の温度で0.5~24時間 加熱保持後室温まで冷却することを特徴とする溶接模造 40 用アルミニウム合金軟質材の製造方法である。

【0005】本発明では、熱間加工後の軟化処理を上記 範囲に設定することにより 1回の熱処理で台金成分を 析出させて母組中の固容量を低減して、かつ、その析出 粒子を凝集粗大化させることにより冷間における変形抵 抗を低下させ、かつ、室温放置時の時効硬化を抑制す

【0006】合金組成の限定理由は次の通りである。 2n:窒温における強度を上昇させる。3%未満ではT 4あるいはT6村で高い強度が得られず、8%を越える「50」領域での合金元素の固溶限と250℃以下の温度領域に

と応力腐食割れを発生しやすくする。

Mg: 室温における強度を上昇させる。(). 5%未満で はT4あるいはT6材で高い強度が得られず、3%を越 えると熱間加工性を劣化させ、また、応力腐食割れを発 生しやすくなる。

【0007】Cu:応力腐食割れ性を改善する。0.0 1%未満では効果が少なく。()、5%を越えてもその改 善効果は飽和し、又、溶接性を劣化させる。

Ti 詩造組織の微細化および鋳造時の鋳製割れの防止 に効果がある。(). () () 5%未満では効果がなく。(). 3.0%を越えると巨大な金属間化合物が晶出し好ましく *i*\$64.

Mn. Cr、Zr、V: これらの元素は、結晶位微細化 に効果がある。結晶粒の組大化は曲げ加工などの冷間加 工時に肌あれを超す。又、耐応力腐食割れ性を改善す る。それぞれの下限値未満しか添加しない場合はこの効 果が少なく、これを越えて添加すると、一般に工業的に 用いられるDC鋳造時に巨大な晶出物を形成し好ましく t\$41.

【0008】又、不絶物とはこの場合Fe、Siを意味 する。本発明の軟化処理に適用される材料は、熱間圧延 材、熱間押出材などの熱間加工のままの材料に限定され る。理由は、金属組織からみて軟質材は回復あるいは再 結晶の状態であることが必要とされ、熱間加工上がりの 材料はこの組織を有しているからである。

【①①①9】本発明の歌化処理は、母組中の固溶成分 (主に2n、Mg)を粒子状に析出、凝集、粗大化させ ることを目的としている。祈出が不十分であると、固溶 成分によって母相が固溶化強化され、冷間加工中の変形 30 抵抗が上昇する。又、例えば在庫として室温において長 期保管された場合に、時効折出によって耐力もよび引張 強さが上昇し、伸びが低下する。さらに析出粒子は、変 形抵抗を小さくするため、凝集・粗大化によって()。() 1~10μmの範囲に調整されなければならない。この ため、軟化処理時の加熱保持条件は180~320℃の。 温度で0.5~24hとしなければならない。180℃ 未満では、長時間保持を行わなければ固溶成分を十分析 出させることができず、経済的にメリットがない。32 ○℃を越えた場合、合金成分の再固溶を招き、この温度 から30℃/h以下で冷却を行っても過胞和となった固 恣成分の析出が不十分となるため、軟化直後の引張強さ は低くても、冷却後室温に放置した場合に、時効硬化が 生じるため引張強さは上昇する。保持時間が0.5h糸 満の場合、台金成分を析出および凝集組大化させること ができない。又、24hを越えて保持することは経済的。 にメリットが少ないばかりでなく、過度の粒界新出を招 いて延性が低下する。

【0010】匍熱温度領域が250℃を越え320℃ま での場合、冷却速度は30℃/h が望ましい。との温度 3

おける固溶限との差に相当する分が、冷却速度が遠いと 過飽和となって固溶体を形成する。これは、室温におけ る時効硬化を招く恐れがある。30°C/h以下で250 で以下の温度領域まで冷却すれば過飽和分を十分折出さ せることができるため問題とはならない。又、250℃ 以下の加熱保持温度からであれば、冷却速度によらず、 室温での時効硬化は問題にならない。

### [0011]

【実経例】表 1 に示す合金を3 0 mm(厚)×2 0 0 m hの均質化処理を行った。この鋳塊を450℃より熱間 圧延を行って厚さ2mmの板とした。この熱間圧延板を 表2に示した条件を用いて競鏈を行って各種の評価を行 った。

【0012】表3中で、冷間加工性の目安として軟化処 理直後の機械的性質が引張強さ250MPa以下で、か つ伸びが20%以上であるものを合格(0)として判定\*

\*を行っている。又、保管時に室温時効によって機械的性 質がどの様に変化するかを調査するため、軟化処理後9 ①日放置した材料の機械的性質を調査した。軟化直後の 引張強さと比較して15MPa以上上昇しなかったもの を合格(O)として判定した。溶接構造用として強度を 必要とされる部位に使用されることを想定し、軟化した 材料をT6処理した後の強度を調査した。T6条件は4 60℃×11保持した後水冷し、120℃×241の焼 戻しを行った。引張強さで350MPa以上を有してい m(中)×200mm(長)に造塊し、460℃×12~10~ることを合格(〇)として判定を行った。次にT6材の 応方腐食割れ試験を行った。JISH8711に順次1 B号試験片を用いて196MPa負荷したまま、3.5 %のNaC!水溶液中に30日間交互浸渍を行った。3 ①日間の試験終了後割れの発生しなかったものを合格。

> (0) とした。 [0013]

【表】】

| 合     | 金 | 2 n         | Mg  | Cu    | T i  | М'n   | Сr   | Zr   | v    |
|-------|---|-------------|-----|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|
|       | A | 4.0         | 2.0 | 0.15  | 0.02 | _     | -    | -    | -    |
|       | В | 4.1         | 2.1 | 0.17  | _    | 0. 35 | -    | •    | ı    |
| *     | С | Υā          | 2.0 | 0.18  | -    | 1     | 0.15 | -    | -    |
| %<br> | D | 4.2         | 2.3 | G. 20 | _    | -     | _    | 0.18 | -    |
| 明     | E | 4.5         | 2.0 | 0.17  | -    | 1     | -    | -    | 0.07 |
| 例     | P | 6.2         | 2.0 | 0.14  | 0.02 | 0. 10 | 0.12 | _    | -    |
|       | G | 6. <u>a</u> | 2.1 | 0.16  | 0.02 | -     | -    | 0.15 | 0.05 |
|       | н | 9.5         | 2.0 | 0. 15 | 9.02 | _     | -    | 0.18 | _    |
| 比     | ī | 2.2         | 2.0 | 0.15  | 0.02 | -     | _    | 0.17 | 1    |
| 較     | J | 4.5         | 0.2 | 0.16  | 0.02 | -     | _    | 0.17 | -    |
| 例     | К | 4.2         | 2.2 | -     | 0.02 | -     | -    | 0.18 | -    |
|       | L | 4.0         | 2.1 | 6. 16 | -    | _     | _    | _    | _    |

注:wt%、頻A!及び不純物

[0014]

【表2】

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\*【表3】

|   |            |     |     | -      | <b>条 件</b> |
|---|------------|-----|-----|--------|------------|
|   |            |     |     | 温度 (℃) | 保持時間(h)    |
| 1 | (*         | 発明  | 1例) | 210    | 1 2        |
| 2 | (          | Ü   | )   | 280    | 6          |
| 3 | {          | ø   | )   | 320    | 2          |
| 4 | <b>(</b> # | :較多 | 1)  | 150    | 2 4        |
| б | (          | ą   | )   | 350    | 1          |

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[0015]

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|    | 合 | 熱  | 軟化直後           |           |    | 軟化包             | 交90日遠温記                  | T6处理後 |                | 体土機 |                  |
|----|---|----|----------------|-----------|----|-----------------|--------------------------|-------|----------------|-----|------------------|
|    | œ | 処理 | 引張<br>強さ<br>歴a | 伸び<br>(%) | 判定 | 引張<br>強さ<br>MPa | 軟化値後の<br>引張強さと<br>の差(Wa) | 判定    | 引張<br>強さ<br>Wa | 判定  | 応力解<br>食割れ<br>試験 |
|    | A | 1  | 233            | 24        | 0  | 238             | 5                        | 0     | 370            | 0   | 0                |
| ٠. | В | 1  | 239            | 25        | 0  | 239             | 0                        | 0     | 375            | 0   | 0                |
| 本発 | С | 2  | 221            | 25        | 0  | 223             | 2                        | 0     | 372            | 0   | 0                |
| 光明 | D | 2  | 213            | 25        | 0  | 220             | 7                        | ٥     | 368            | 0   | 0                |
|    | E | 2  | 220            | 25        | 0  | 232             | 1 2                      | 0     | 372            | 0   | 0                |
| 剱  | F | 3  | 240            | 25        | 0  | 246             | 6                        | 0     | 392            | 0   | 0                |
|    | G | 3  | 244            | 23        | 0  | 250             | 6                        | 0     | 398            | 0   | 0                |

|    | . 7 |   |     |    |   |             | 1   |   |             |   | . 8 |
|----|-----|---|-----|----|---|-------------|-----|---|-------------|---|-----|
|    | н   | 2 | 249 | 23 | 0 | <b>2</b> 58 | 9   | 0 | <b>40</b> 5 | 0 | ×   |
| 本  | I   | 2 | 195 | 28 | 0 | 203         | 8   | 0 | 312         | × | 0   |
| 発  | J   | 2 | 180 | 30 | 0 | 183         | 3   | 0 | 280         | × | 0   |
|    | K   | 2 | 210 | 25 | 0 | 217         | 7   | 0 | 355         | 0 | ×   |
| 例  | ւ   | 2 | 225 | 25 | 0 | 226         | 1   | 0 | 370         | 0 | ×   |
| 79 | A   | 4 | 322 | 17 | × | 325         | 3   | 0 | 368         | 0 | 0   |
|    | a   | 5 | 218 | 25 | ٥ | 252         | 3 4 | × | 372         | ٥ | 0   |
|    | н   | 5 | 243 | 24 | 0 | 290         | 47  | × | 415         | 0 | ×   |

【0016】 【発明の効果】本発明によれば、1回の熱処理で、冷間 における変形抵抗を低下させ、かつ室温放置時の時効硬化を抑制した治接機造用合金を製造することができる。